WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1858.

Business Notice.

PROGRESS OF WEALTH DURING THE NEXT TEN YEARS.

If were or famine do not intervene, or some unfore seen dispensation of Providence do not prevent, the next ten years will probably witness the most rapid progress of civilized nations in wealth and power that has ever been known. The unwonted profusion of the precious metals, and the prodigious development of industrial resources that will be effected by railroads and by steam navigation, cannot fail to accomplish results during the next decade more stupendous than have ever yet been witnessed, or are now anticipated by the most sanguine.

Until the discovery of the New World and the im portation of its immense treasures into the Old, the vigor of the feudal system and the thraldom of the masses of the people continued in the utmost intensity and abjectness. There was but one avenue through which the down-trodden many could possibly find an exit from the universal enthralment which enveloped them; and that was through the avenues of industry and commerce. But so long as there was no generally diffused or abundant currency, and consequently no facilities open to enterprise either commercial or industrial, there was no chance of the gradual achievement by individuals in the humbler walks of life, influence and consideration in society or the State. Before the large importations of the precious metals from America into Europe, society throughout that continent was in the normal condition in which that of interior Russia is now found. M. Haxthausen has enume rated three particulars in which the peasants of that country differ from those of western Europe, and which render any general and compulsory enfranchisement of the serfs extremely perilous, if not impossible. "1. The mass of disposable capital available to carry on cultivation by means of free laborers paid by day's wages, bears no sort of proportion either to the wants of the inhabitants or the immense extent of arable land which requires to be cultivated. 2. In a great part of the empire the existing value of the product of the soil, [owing to this same absence of cash capital, if sold, so far from enabling the cultivators to pay any rent, would not even cover the expenses of cultivation. 3. In the remoter provinces, or where scaports are distant, the only possible mode of paying a rent [in consequence of this same scarcity of money] is by rendering forced labor legal; for there is no means of turning the rude produce into money. Accordingly, it has been often found in Russia that peasants, whom their proprietors, from motives of humanity, have put under the olrok system [i. e., have liberated in consideration of a small yearly payment of money] are much less at their ease than the old serfs, and in many instances have returned to their masters and requested to be again made serfs."

Thus, an abundant and healthy currency has much more to do with the liberties of a people than we would at first suppose; and probably the man who has more than all others contributed to the emancipation of the human race was Christopher Columbus, in having discovered the depositories of those treasures the dissemination of which throughout western Europe has armed the people, by industry, skill, and enterprise, with the power to work out their deliverance from the thraldom which oppressed their race, and to achieve at last a higher degree of social power and of political control than is now possessed by the landed aristocracy descended from the feudal proprietors of the middle ages.

Notwithstanding the wars which desolated Europe and taxed to the uttermost the resources of eP its great powers during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, the progress of civilization and the growth of popular power, under the influence of a metallic currency which grew more and more abundant, was far more rapid than it had been at any time before since the fall of the Roman empire. Indeed, it was under the influence of the mighty impetus that had thus been given to the cause of human liberty, that the independence of the American colonies of Great Britain was happily achieved, and that the Revolution in France was most unhappily inaugu rated at the end of the eighteenth century.

The disasters which grew out of this latter event to Spain lost that kingdom the control of her own American colonies, and laid the groundwork of a revolution which soon severed those colonies also from the mother country. But it was not Spain alone that experienced the evil consequences of these disturbances. The importations of the precious metals from the Spanish colonies, which in 1809 amounted to more than \$50,000,000, fell off during the progress of the long and desolating wars which pre ceded and attended the final rupture, to some \$15, 000,000; and such was the general prostration which overtook all industrial pursuits in these colonies that they have never since been able to recover, and the exportations of specie in amounts at all approximating the original supplies have never revived.

The consequence was, that from the period of the falling off of this exportation, down to 1848-'9, there was a continual paralysis of commerce and industry in all parts of the civilized world, which found no other mitigation than in the large is sues of paper currency, which were resorted to chiefly in the United States, England, and a few countries of Europe. England embarked most largely in this experiment of paper money and of suspended specie payments. By this tremendous agency she succeeded, in 1814-'15, after a long effort, in subsidizing all the great powers of Europe and marshalling against him a force which overthrew the empire of Napoleon. But her return to specie payments in 1819, spread bankruptcy broadcast throughout Europe and the United States Through the more prudent use of this dangerous agency, however, her own commercial and industrial interests soon revived, sustaining but few and less heavy disasters from time to time in the quarter

for a metallic currency, but much more rashly, plore its depths. Col. J. Gordon, the gentleman alluded and have suffered terribly at intervals for our reckleasness and folly.

The enormous fresh supplies of the precious metals, which began in 1849, would have at once afboth countries, if it had not been for the immense indebtedness and expansion which existed at the time. As a sample of the immense undertakings which had then been embarked in, we do not know at what vast cost in money, Great Britain had undertaken the construction of her stupendons system of railroads. The system in this perfectly free from water. So much for American enterthis country has been constructed at an outlay of a prise and perseverance. This enterprise, backed by capi thousand millions of dollars. But this was but a single class of credits, the immense fabric of which had been commenced in 1849. There were numerous others of proportionate magnitude and cost: and it has required all the resources of California, of Australia, and of the paper system itself, for ten years, to complete the enterprises that had been undertaken. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these combined resources there was a serious monetary collapse in 1857; but it is probably better, on the whole, that that catas trophe should have occurred, and that the general system of liquidation which it inaugurated should have been brought about, in order that the way might be made clear for the halovon times that are

now apparently to follow. What is now the condition of affairs? The great railroad systems of America and Europe which have been the objects of such immense outlays of money in their construction, have at length ceased to be the objects of expenditure, and become agencies of production. Machinery and skill in manufactures have been brought to the highest degree of perfection; improvements in steam locomotion and navigation have apparently reached the ne plus ultra of progress; maritime knowledge in tides, winds, and dangers to navigation has attained to marvellous thoroughness and proficiency; and with all these facilities for material and financial progress, we have supplies of gold setting in upon us from Australia and California in streams more profuse and prodigal than mankind ever heretofore imagined in their wildest dreams. In view of all these propitious circumstances, we repeat, it is fair to presume that the next ten years will probably be the most prosperons which the world ever knew.

[COMMUNICATED:] NEBRASKA GOLD MINES

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 28, 1858.

Messas. Epirons: I had just prepared a short commuication for your valuable journal calling your attentio to the new El Dorado of Nebraska Territory, when, to my agreeable surprise, I find you have anticipated me by publishing in this morning's issue, from the Omaha Times, extracts of sundry letters from these now celebrated gold mines of Nebraska, written by gentlemen well known to the editor of that paper. My object now is to correct an erroneous impression existing in the pub-lic mind in regard to their locality.

The papers throughout the country are publishing letters from the Cherry Creek gold mines, which they locate in Kansas. Allow me to inform them, through your valuable journal, that all the new discoveries of gold on Cherry, Medicine Bow, Sweetwater, and Strawberry creeks, and on the north side of the south fork of the Platte, are in the Territory of Nebraska, 570 miles west of Omaha City, as a new map just published by the War Department will show. Allow me to add that no gold has been found in Kansas to my knowledge.

I have many personal acquaintances among the miners low in the celebrated Cherry Creek gold mines of Ne braska, gentlemen of the highest standing and character. among them a son of the Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, (one of the representatives in Congress from Iowa,) on whose statements the public can place unlimited confidence; it is their opinion that these gold deposits (extending over a district of country over five hundred miles in extent are the richest gold placers in the world. These letters, with others I have seen, together with the report of Lieut. Warren, establish the fact beyond all dispute that the cheapest, shortest, and by far the best route to Cherry creek is to follow the old Mormon trail or North Platte route, on which you will not find a rise of over ten feet after leaving Elkhorn City, twenty miles west of Omaha. I understand from good authority that two daily lines will start from Omaha City to Cherry creek on the first of April next, taking passengers through in less than ten days. All the streams have been bridged by the general government, (at an expense of \$350,000, except the Loup fork, where emigrants will always find good ferry. Thousands and tens of thousands who are out of employment these hard times have an opportuni ty of making themselves independent for life. The trip can be made from Washington city to Cherry creek in les than twenty days, with great comfort and perfect safety. at an expense of only one hundred and fifty dollars.

A CITIZEN OF NERRASKA

COMMUNICATED. THE MINES OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

Messes. Epirors: In a former communication upon the agriculture and immense mineral resources of some of the Mexican States, I gave you no account of particular nines situated in Chihuahua, Domingo, Sonora, and Sinaloa. With your grace I will now, and in future let ters, give you condensed histories of many mines, gathered by personal observation and diligent research by the writer of this.

Taking the western slope of the Cordilleras, and establishing our point of beginning and departure at Mazatlan, city in the State of Sinalos, and situated upon the Pacific cean, or at the mouth of the Gulf of California, we go back 70 miles southeast to a town called Rosario, which town is situated upon a river also called Rosario; in the midst of this town, containing a population of 3,000 Inhabitants, is found the principal shaft of a silver and gold mine called Fajo, discovered in the year 1655. This mine is described by the celebrated Spanish historian as the wonder of the earth. When this mine was first discovered there was neither town nor hamlet there; now there is not only a town, but a splendid church, which was built in the year 1758, and all from the fruits of this nine. The church, to-day, is 100 years old, and is as

perfect as when first built. The vein of this mine is supposed by scientific m and practical silver miners to extend 45 miles in one direction : its ores are found to yield from \$60 to \$1,000 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

So abundant and extensive are the metals found in this mine, that after over 70 years of continuous and vigorous working, and an extraction of more than \$80,000,000 the depth does not exceed 270 feet; from the products of this mine many families have been enriched, and now constitute the aristocracy of that part of the country. One of the first owners of this mine was the Marquis of Panico, who will and equipped a frigate and made a present thereof to the King of Spain, besides loaning a arge sum to his government, and all from the profits of

During the revolution between Spain and Mexico this mine became filled with water; all those who had formerly worked in the mine were dead or gone away, and in the year 1855 no person could be found who had seen the bottom. No Mexican who had money had the courage to attempt to work this mine. Yet there was found an American gentleman who had sufficient holdness to bring a continuous circuit from New York to La Crosse, on the Mississippi. The distance is 1,200 or 1,360 miles.

to, has invested a large sum of money in this enterpris and as soon as he gets his mining hacienda fo reducing and amalgamating the ores fully established his net income cannot be less than six hundred thousand dollars annually. Many foreigners (dogs in the manger) forded relief to the commercial embarrassments of endeavored to discourage Mr. Gordon from attempting to pump the water from this mine, asserting that the river ran into and filled the galleries and shafts with water. He paid no heed to their vaporing, but quietly and surely pursued the even tenor of his way; and in a few weeks after his steam-pump was crected the water was out, and, what was still more encouraging, only on day's pumping was necessary per week to keep the mine tal, is all that is wanted to embellish the pages of minin history with results that will astonish those who live at a distance, and who have never examined coolly and truly the mineral resources of the Mexican States. order to arrive at the truth in relation to the riches of these mines, as well as to other resources, one must live for some years in the country and make personal exam Respectfully, C. CHIPMAN.

[COMMUNICATED.] POLITICS IN THE NORTHWEST.

The struggle in Illinois, prior to and at the late eletion, for the personal success of the Hon. Stephen A. Doug lus, has received the attention of the country, and has drawn to it that of the democratic party in particular by those especially in its interest, as resulting in an un-paralleled success, while contests, during the same time paralleled success, while contests, during the same time, in certain other sections for real democratic principles—not, perhaps, directly having respect to an equal extent of territory, but indirectly having a bearing as important and quite as extended—have attracted little, if any, general notice. This fact has been suggested by a case within my knowledge, so remarkable in many respects as to be worthy of mention—worthy of being known, as, when known, it cannot fail to interest and be appreciated by true democrats. I regard it as more singularly striking and more effective for democratic principles, by far, that that of Illinois. Though it primarily respects only a congressional district, it is destined to have an influen congressional district, it is destined to have an innue tial bearing upon an entire opposition State. The ca referred to is that of the third congressional district the State of Wisconsin.

the State of Wisconsin.

That Wisconsin was largely republican prior to the last November election is everywhere well known. The Hon. C. A. Billinghurst was elected as republican representative to Congress from that district, in 1854, I find, by a majority of about 3,000, and in 1856 by a majority of about 2,700, while the State at the same time went scaphiles. Its a waterly of over 13,000. republican by a majority of over 13,000.

republican by a majority of over 13,000.

It was bold in the democracy of the State to attempt a success therein in the last contest; and it implied a most carnest faith in democratic principles for those holding them in that third congressional district, under all the circumstances then surrounding the party in the North, to nominate and seriously undertake the election of a democrat as congressional representative therefrom agains Billinghurst. But undaunted by the apparent formida bleness of the endeavor, at a duly assembled convention bleness of the endeavor, at a duly assembled conventior that democracy selected and nominated as their candidatone thoroughly committed to the support of the present administration, in the person of the Hon. Charles H. Lar-rabee, who then was, and for ten years previously had been, presiding among them as a judge of the supreme and circuit courts.

and circuit courts.

Mr. Larrabee accepted the nomination, resigned his place upon the bench, and gave himself immediately the interests of his party by entering actively upon the canvass with a resolve, which with him, I learn, implied success, to achieve an election and the political regeneration at once of his district, and ultimately of his State. The 3d of November disclosed, as the result of his labors, in the twenty counties of his district, among its population of 350,000 souls, and among its 50,000 voters, that he had wrought a change against the republican party of almost 4,000 votes; that he was elected by a majority of 1,200!

by a majority of 1,200!

Now, when the strongly opposition character of the district is considered, and the contest therein is contrasted with that which has been so lauded in Illinois—a State never opposition, but always democratic, and which, therefore, required only not to be thrown away—we say this is, in its measure, that is, comparatively, far more remarkable, and, being very cheeringly significant for the administration of Mr. Buchanan, is entitled to the most just appreciation. Especially is this the conviction when tle in Wisconsin was fought with a direct reference and under a distinct pledge to the support of the administration of Mr. Buchanan. While regard is had to the many un-

nappy deteats eisewhere, the gain to the democracy under notice must be admiringly accounted of, and most worthy to be noticed and generally known.

In the regeneration so begun by Judge Larrabee we see a work commonced, of the carrying on of which throughout his State his own success is an earnest and a pledge. We may, therefore, hall the dawn of a new day realitically for that interesting State: was reinize that she olitically for that interesting State; may rejoice that sh emerging from the darkness of section unhappily too long enveloped her, and is preparing to appear in that truly national character which best befits

happy defeats elsewhere, this gain to the democracy under

OFFICIAL.

ch sovereign in our Confederacy.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES Leland Wright, at Booneville, Missouri.

Samuel M. Hankins, at Grenada, Mississippi. Jas. G. G. Garrett, at Washington, Mississippi. Wm. A. Davidson, at Santa Fe, Territory of New Mex

Wm. B. Rankin, at Olympia, Territory of Washington Berryman Jennings, at Oregon City, Territory of Ore-

Sidney M. Forbert, at Demopolis, Alabama. Robert D. Haden, at Columbus, Mississippi T. Rush Spencer, at Superior, Wisconsin. Christopher Graham, at Henderson, Minnesota Paschal Bequette, at San Francisco, California. Jos. Hopkins, at Marysville, California. Wm. A. Street, at Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico

A. Lawrence Lovejoy, at Oregon City, Territory of Ore SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Ward B. Burnett, for the district of Kansas and No

AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY .- The Correio Mercantil of Rio, o Nov. 7, has the following paragraph concerning Paraguay The latest dates are to October 22. El Semanario has a editorial article about the collision with the United State declaring that the republic is ready for war if they want war. The crops were abundant. During the month o October, until the 22d, there had sailed for Albuquerque seven ships, together with the Argentine steamer Constitucion, and two Brazilian boats left there for Asuncion

BRONZE CASTING .- The price demanded at the Floren BROXZE CASTING.—The price demanded at the Florence foundry for putting into bronze the colossal statue of Clay, by the sorliptor Hart, was about \$6,000. As the work could be done at Munich for \$3,000, or one-half, including the transportation of the model to the foundry, and of the statue to Ameristerdam for shipment when finished, the artist has made an arrangement to have it done in that city. There is one important difference between the manner of casting at Munich and that practised at some other foundries, which is, that at Munich a statue the manner of casting at Munich and that practised at some other foundries, which is, that at Munich is statue comes from the mould in two or more pieces, to be joined by brazing or with solder, like a common iron casting, by which the operation is much facilitated and the expense reduced. At the Florence foundry the figure is cast entire, and after the process of cleaning there is no application of polishing-tool or file. It must be admitted, also, by all who have a fine artistic eye, that the peculiar color of the Munich bronze is not so agreeable as that produced at other establishments. By a comparison that produced at other establishments. By a comparison of the monuments at Munich and Berlin this is proved; those of the former city, seen at a little distance, having much the effect of term cotta, while those of the latter, gen under whatever aspect, are discovered at once to be of pure metal. It is said, however, in favor of the Munich bronze, that time deals favorably with it, deep-ening and improving its tint, which is not always the case where the metal has at first too much of a green

LETTER FROM COL. SAVAGE.

Sarraynas, (Tenn...) Oct. 30th, 1858. DEAN Siz: Your letter making inquiry in regard to the action of Congress at its last session upon the subject of a national foundry has been received, and, in reply to your questions upon the subject, I inform you that Congress did not pass any bill to erect a national foundry, nor was any bill reported for that purpose. There were a number of petitions asking Congress to establish a foundry, from many sections of the country, and they were referred by the House to the Military Committee, and then referred by that committee to me for examination. I reported verbally my views to the committee, and the subject was discussed and continued from time to and the subject was discussed and continued from time to time without any final action, or definite agreement. You are mistaken in supposing "that the whole subject is left to Mr. C. J. Faulkner, of Va., to report upon for final action before the next Congress." The Committee of Military Affairs have given Col. Faulkner no control ver the subject, further than to submit his views for the over the subject, further than to submit his views for the consideration of the committee. I am of opinion that other reports will be submitted by other members, and if equally able, will have the same chance fer adoption as the report of Col. Faulkaer. It is by no means certain that the committee will agree to recommend the establishment of a national foundry; and when that preliminary question is settled the proposition is still in great danger of defeat from the conflicting claims of contesting localities.

It was certainly a great error on the part of the United States to do more than prohibit the slave trade, in ac-cordance with the power granted in the constitution to Congress to do this after the year 1808. To call it the Congress to do this after the year 1808. To call it the odious crime of piracy was departing from the truth, and pronouncing an unjust and infiamous judgment against the whole nation, but more especially against the ancestors of the abolitionists of New England, who were to a far greater extent than the citizens of any other section engaged in this commerce.

1 have no confidence in any man as the defender of extensions of the section of the confidence of th

southern rights who believes or admits African servitude to be a social, moral, or political evil. As well might a tory be called the friend of our revolution who believed to be a social, moral, or political evil. As well might a tory be called the friend of our revolution who believed republicanism wrong and English monarchy a divine right. Such mea ought to go out from among us; their open enmity is far less dangerous than their pretended support. No man should be trusted upon the battle-field or elsewhere who admits himself guilty of a daily wrong against morals, his country, and his God, and still that wrong pursues, instead of blushing and apologizing. Every citizen of the southern States has a right to point with triumph to his past history, for since our revolution no people have enjoyed domestic peace, private property, liberty, and personal security to so great an extent as the people of the South. The dark deeds that have lately disgraced a few southern cities are in no manner traceable to African bondage; and of the negro himself it may be truly said that he is never so free as when he is the servant of the white man. In seciety no when he is the servant of the white man. In seciety man is absolutely free, but all are called free who enjoy that amount of liberty most conducive to the gener welfare. Except as the servant of the white man, the weiner. Except as the servant of the white man, the negro has never effected anything useful or honorable for himself or the world; he has not been able to establish and maintain a respectable government of any kind upon any part of the globe; he has neither science, religion, agricultural or mechanical arts; he is capable of great nanual labor in hot climates, but has neither the nor the talent to direct it in the proper channel. The control of the white man is therefore his greatest bless-

It is the policy of England that gives vitality to the slavery excitement throughout the world. Lord Brougham said in a late speech in Parliament "that the United States had no interest in the slave trade, and had not imsactes had no interest in the slave trade, and had not imported either negroes or coolies since 1808." We declared it piracy, while Eugland imposed an insignificant ine of one hundred pounds; yet she pharasaically preaches lessons to the world, proclaiming her superior right-cousness upon this subject, and pretending that our flag is made a cover for the whole traffic. There is neither out nor sincerity in this complaint of English statesmen. they aim to promote domestic discord; to prejudice us in the opinion of other nations, and to prevent the he opinion of other nations, and to prevent the arther extension of our dominions south of us. I tope the day is not far distant when the Ameri-can people will decide in their wisdom to inflict apon English arrogance the punishment it so well leserves. England sends her voice of wee among the rations to are see them against us because of negro slave-cy, while her ships are engaged in accordance with her authority in transporting the Chinese, and other Asiatics, in a mode the most cruel and detestable, for slaves in her own, and in the colonies of other nations. It is true they are called apprentices, but the device is too shallow; her statesmen are compelled to admit that it is "unmitigated slavery," and a moment's reflection will teach us that it is far more cruel than anything known in the United States. These men are of a race superior to the negro, and consequently more capable of freedom, and less fit for slaves; yet philanthropic England places them in possession of men who have neither the interest nor sympathy of the American muster for the life and welfare of the servant. It is this hiraling whose body is covertabled. vant. It is this hireling whose body is over-tasked, whose life is exposed, and whose master loses but little by his sickness and death. I find a description of this English slave trade given by the Eerl of Carnarvon, in a speech in Parliament on the 22d of June, and it is as fol

sel which had sailed from Hong Kong, and which had on board 332 emigrants, 128 had died on the voyage; while in the case of another, forty had died out of 309, and in that of a third ninety out of 373." "He had referred to this state of things on the voyage, and he was afraid that there was hardly a single device—which had not been resorted to to procure these emigrants. They had been drugged with opium, kidnapped, bribed, and openly bought. A terrible account of their treatment had been supplied through Sir John Bowring. In one case which had come under notice the unfortunate Chinese, who had been enticed on board under false pretences, wo on the beach. If they fell sick, it being comexpensive to treat them medically, they were left un-cared for, and some were devoured by dogs and swine, while many expired from sheer hunger. Then, when the coolies were landed in Cuba, we had no proper guarantee for the manner in which they were treated; on the con-trary, the only evidence which we possessed showed that they were subjected to a species of servitude which, under the name of free emigration, was practically nothing but

History will prove that motives of humanity and re spect for other nations have never in any degree con-trolled the policy of England. There is scarcely a spot beneath the sun but furnishes ample evidence of the truth of this statement. Her doings in Asia constituted the most stupendous system of oppression and plunder that is written in the world's history. She is yet the same England that hired the dregs of Germany to but-cher our revolutionary fathers, and called to her aid the tomahawk and scalping knife of our westers forests. She lately disturbed our peace by military enlistments in the very heart of the nation. She now searches our ships the very heart of the nation. She now searches our ships in our own seas, under pretence of suppressing the slave trade; in which she is herself more openly and criminally engaged than any other nation; all this supreme hypocrisy means nothing more than an artful effort on her part to keep the United States from acquiring Cuba and the control of Mexican and Central American commerce. So desperate have English statesmen become in their zeal to defeat the policy of the United States, that Lord Brougham and others have proposed in Parliament to give freedom to the Cuban slaves as the surest mode of prayenting our sequisition.

eventing our acquisition.

I have hinted at my views in regard to the article in the treaty of Washington mentioned in your prospectus
It would take a book to discuss the subject. I hope ave said enough to bring you to the conclusion that nave said enough to bring you to the conclusion that I am willing for my constituents and the American people to believe that it is my opinion that the possession of Cuba, and the triumph of American policy on the Isthmus of Darien, at the cost of whatever way may follow it, is preferable to the perpetual disturbance of the peoce, insults, and injuries that we have submitted to in the Gulf for the last for year.

Instruction of the last ten years.

I sincerely wish the southern representative distinguished success.

Most respectfully,

JOHN H. SAVAGE.

JAMES P. HAMBLETON.

PLEASANT INCIDENT.—The pastor of the Congregational church of New Sharon, Me., communicates the following incident of a child's funeral in that place: "The little one, all beautifully robed for the grave, was laid in its coffin on the morning of its burial. The weeping friends placed in its little hand a small bequet of flowers, among which was an unopened rosebud, of the 'Rose of Sharon. The lid was then placed upon the coffin, and the funeral services performed. When, after the lapse of not more than two or three hours, the coffin was opened again and the friends gathered round to look upon it for the last time, that but had become a full blown rose, while grasped in the cold hand of death. It seemed as though a voice came up from those beautiful sealed lips, saying, 'Weep not for me; though broken from the parent stem I am blooming in the paradise of God. Millions of infant souls compose the family above.'

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

Темрах, Дисимии 28, 1858

David McDonald, esq., of Indiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 17. The claimants and owners of the steamer Louisiana, appellants, ss. Isaac Fisher & al. Appeal from the circuit court United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this ause, with costs and interest.

No. 21. Benjamin

and Herman Williams. In error to the circuit court United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said circuit court with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a senire fucial

novo. No. 19. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, plaintiff in error, ss. Wm. Ravenel, executor of Eliza Kohne, de-ceased. In error to the circuit court United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Nelson de-lived the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause, with costs. No. 7. James Kelsey st. al., plaintiffs in error, ss. Robt. Forsyth. In error to the circuit court United States for

Forsyth. In error to the circuit court United States for the northern district of Illinois. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judg ment of the said circuit court in this cause, with costs. No. 109 of December term, 1857. Edmund Rice, plain tiff in error, w. The Minnesota and Northwestern Rail-road Company. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, overruling the motion of Mr. R. ohnson to reinstate this cause on the calender

Johnson to reinstate this cause on the calender.

No. 36. McKinlay, Garrioch, & Co., appellants, vs.

Wm. Morrish, master and claimant of the ship "Pons
Aeli," &c. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, overruling the motion of Mr. Brent to
dismiss this appeal for irregularities.

No. 32. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore
Ballroad Company, plaintiffs, in arrow as Philip October.

Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, es. Philip Quigley. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Donalson for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Mr. H. Winter Davis for the defendant in error. Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock

THE MOTHOR MONUMENT, -Gov. Wise has at length de ided on the style of monument to be erected in Holly-wood Cemetery over the remains of James Monroe, and orders have been given for the execution of the work From the number of styles furnished him he has selected the "Gothic Temple," prepared by A. Lybrock, esq. This temple is to be of cast iron, 12 by 7 feet square, and 20 feet to the top of the dome, the whole of which is to be enriched with Gothic ornaments. Messrs. Wood & Perot, of Philadelphia, have contracted for the cast; and we understand that the whole cost of the temple will not xceed \$1,700 .- Richmond Disputch.

SHAMORIN COAL REGION. - There are now in the Sha kin (Pa.) coal region 14 coal companies, owning in the aggregate nearly 30,000 acres of coal land, with a pro-ductive capacity of over three thousand tons per day. This is equal to a yearly production of half a million of ons, supposing all the works to be employed to their ca-

ous, Ohio, on the 17th inst., Albert Myers was executed for the murder of Bartlett Neville, committed in the penitentiary, both being convicts under sentence for horse stealing. After he had ascended the platform, he addressed the crowd around in the most blasphemous language After this he threw an apple and an orange among them exclaming in a loud voice—"Pick them up, you— rascals." When the sheriff had drawn the white cap lown over his face, the Rev. Dr. Warner said to his "Myers do you die in the faith of Jesus Christ? Myers replied—"I have nothing to say to you." Is strugnled but little after the drop fell.

A VENERABLE RELICT OF THE REVOLUTION. -- On Safurday last, says the Calhoun (Ga.) Platform, we had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the oblest man in Gordon county, Mr. Wm. Coggin. He was born in Camden, South Carolina, in the year 1754, and is consequently 104 years of age. He was a soldier in the revolution, served under General Greene a part of the time, and was at the memorable battle of Eutaw Springs. He is yet comparatively active, and is able to walk several miles yet comparative during the day.

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, just issued, contains the following statistics in reference to the present condit the Catholic church in the United States, contraste es, contrasted with its condition in the years 1839 and 1849

18 Bishops 26 478 Priests 1,000 418 Churches 966

The Australian Possessions.—The Australian possessions, as they increase in wealth and power, feel the necessity and the desire of a separate and independent political existence. The Rev. Mr. Lang, in a recent discourse at Melbourne, advocated a total separation of the colonies from the government of Great Britain, in view of a war between France and England. Of course, in such a war, the remote possessions of Australia would be subjected to all the evils incident to their connexion with the mother country, and derive but little of the benefit of its protection. This danger will go on in-creasing with the growth of the colony, and aid power-fully the sentiment of a separate national independence. The inconveniences of legislation some thousands of miles off are already felt and objected to.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURED SILK. -- We were shown a few days since a beautiful white silk pocket handkerchief, manufactured at South Union, Kentucky. An agent of the Shaker Society at that place, passing through our village selling garden seed, exhibited some half dozen of them, when they were all purchased by two or three of their exceeding beauty, durability, and cheapness, but because the silk was raised and the article fabricated in the South.—*Hinds County Gazette*.

THE Sons of MALTA. - We announced, a few days ago, Sons of Malta would distribute five th loaves of bread on Christmas morning to the poor of this city. The committee appointed to attend to the matter were in attendance at the Mechanica' Institute Building, accordance with that publication, and comme istribution of the loaves to those who made app The committee were somewhat disappointed that so small a number were in went of the staff of life, and attributing their non-appearance at the rendezvous provided to some unaccountable difficulty in getting them to receive the offering so generally made from the aforesaid institution of the Sons, they procured express wagons, loading them down with bread, and then visiting all the streets, lanes, and alleys in the city where they supposed any of the suf-fering poor could be found. They succeeded, we under-stand, in disposing of their five thousand loaves in that way, and deserve great credit for the performance of so noble and humane an act.—Cincinnal Enquirer, Dec. 26.

CHARLYARLE. The Masonic board of San Francisco has established an employment office in that city, to aid strangers and others to find employment. Such well directed charity is most commendable. The bay city is filled with strangers, from the Atlantic and from Frazer river, and a large number of them are in a destitute condition. There is worn for them dition. There is room for them, and probably employment, in the mining and agricultural districts, but not ir eded cities.

A Young RASCAL.—The Detroit Tribune notices the appearance in the streets of that city of Charles Baker, who our years ago, at the age of sixteen, was sent to the State prison for life! He was the leader of a gang of burglars who were a terror to the owners of merchandise in De-troit, and although his sentence was approved at the time, still it was a matter of surprise that a boy only six-teen years old should have plotted and directed the schemes, securing as itis accessories men old chough to be his father. This boy, Baker, having behaved himself during the four years of his imprisonment in the most ex-emplary manner, was pardoned by Gov. Bingham on that account, and in consideration of his extreme youth.

REPUBLATION IN CUBA.—About fifty laborers, who re-ently left Philadelphia to work on the Havana Cuba cently left Philadelphia to work on the Havana (Cuba) railroad, have returned. They were promised on leaving \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is 0 a day, but on their arrival they found that the cost of their passage was to be deducted from this sum; also twenty-five cents per day was to be reserved by the company until the conclusion of the term (six months) for which they were engaged; and the hours for labor were from sunrise to smact, which, in that country, is a very long period. These conditions were repudlated by most of the men, and nearly all have returned.

Evansville, Indiana, is in a prosperous condition, no se than three hundred houses having been erected there during the past summer. The sales of merchandise there during 1857 amounted to \$4,076,000, and of manufactured articles to \$1,598,708, yet not a single merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic suspended, broke, or made an assignment. We doubt whether another town in the United States with the same population and business can a

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

RE RABBINGTER

Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of Robert Burns, died Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, who was reported dead arrived in this city lost evening, and is stopping at the Kirkwood House. Cupt. Johnston, U. S. navy, is all of at the Kirkwood House.

Rev. R. B. McMullen, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Knoxville for sixteen years, has resigned that position, and accepted the presidency of Stewart College at Clarksville, Tenn.

Col. T. P. August, of Richmond, denies any of running for Congress, and says: "The idea of Judge Caskie and myself being rival candidates is absolutely forbidden by the relations which subsist between us."

Burton is acting at New Orleans; Hackett at Louis ville; Richings took a benefit at Philadelphia hat ning; Barry Sullivan is at New York; Manager As the Memphis theories

the Memphis theatre, was shot on Tuesday last by a pistol which fell from his own pocke Commodore Stewart resides on a farm at Bordentows N. J., and goes every day to his duties at the Philadel phis navy-yard—a distance of thirty miles—no matter what the weather may be. Although now over cight, years of age, he shows no signs of decrepitude or decay

Alexander T. Stewart's marble palace was not erected by a lazy man. The owner of it did not stand on the street corners, nor lounge about bar-rooms, with a chap-icgar in his mouth all day. He came from Ireland, with zeal, good judgment, and industry, to work his way from the lot of a poor boy up to the eminence of a mil Roger A. Pryor, esq., is to be the recipient of a service of plate during the first week of the coming year. The Petersburg Express contradicts a report that it was a tritimonial to Mr. Pryor for his efforts in the Virginia 8 convention, and says that the project was original prior to t e convention, "by a party of personal front of regard for the genius and character of the lient, and in view of his removal from the State

Baron Osten Sacken, of the Russiaa legation made a special study of dipterous insects, has prequest of the Smithsonian Institution) a cat oreviously described species of this confliction that of Melsheimer's catalogue of the Curited States, which was published so

M. Thiers has returned to Paris froy ambling, and looks fatter than ever-e waddles up and down the bould seems to agree with him. The gov delicately in every way. The press Affairs, Count Walewski, was a g the beginning of his fortune to Y

Lord Cowley, who has been / cal and quiet way in which he toria at Paris, seems disposes, and shine in the social horizon.

on his embassy, and \$100,000 in new 14. are, and will "receive" every Monday evening, besides giving two three balls.

Alexandre Dumas writes from Kasan, October 10th that he is on his way to Astrakan, with a party, well provided with wolves skins, bears, provisions, and guns to Samarra, Sarratoff, Astrakan, the goes from Kasan to Samarra, Sarratoff, Astrakan, (where Mr. Sopogehuikoff, one of the wealthiest merchants of Moscow, has lent him his house,) Kalmouki, (when he will be Prince Temani's guest,) from thence to the Caspian sea, and to Derbend, Bakon, Tiflis ("from whence I shall write to Schamyl, and ask him to give me two or three days' hospitality; if he refuses, I shall go to Prince Iarejatinsky's advanced posts,") embark at Reto Frince Iarejatinsky's advanced posts,'') embark at Re-dout Kale, visit Trobisonde, Taman, Kirch, Taganroy, Baluclava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, Odessa, and come up the Danube. He says he has already travelled 4,200 miles, and has 5,100 yet to travel; that he has travelled to be 16,125 000 set.

STATUE OF CHIEF JUSTICE STORY .- Measures are about to be taken by the Law Institute of Chicago to purchase the splendid marble status of the late Chief Justice Story, now in the possession of Mr. Kidder, of Boston, to be placed in the library room of the association, in the court-

THE GEORGIA LUNATIC ASYLUN IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OF eration. At the commencement of the year for October, 1857, there were one hundred and four male and seven-ty-six female patients at the institution—making a total of one hundred and eighty. During the present year they have received forty nine males and thirty-eight fe-males, which give a total of two hundred and rixtyseven. Out of this number seventeen were discharged, and twenty-five died, and five cloped; of those who died six were epileptics, three idiots, and five of advanced age. There now remain in the institution one hundred and sixteen males and one hundred and four females

A GERMAN "LION KILLER" Gordon Cumming and Jules Gerard are having initators in their "wild sports in Africa. Count Louis Thurbeim, a major in the Aus in Africa. Count Louis Thurbeim, a major in the Austrian regiment named Windischgratz, and imperial chamberlain, recently returned to Austria from a three-year's tour in Africa, during which period he traversed the greater part of Egypt and Abyssinia, and penetrated the desert to within ten degrees of the equator, unaccompanied by any European, or even an interpreter, whose services he did not require, having himself some knowledge of the native languages. He has brought with him, as trophies of his sporting adventures, sixteen chests full of the skins of animals killed by himself, such as leopards, hyenas, rhinoceroses, &c. He intends soon to return with a more complete outfit, and renew his war upon llons, elephants, and hippopotami.

SMAL POX IN BOSTON.—For the year 1858, now near

SMALL POX IN BOSTON.—For the year 1858, now its close, only one death has occurred in Boston from small-pox, while in New York the mortality from this disorder has at times been as high as twenty per week, and probably for the entire year will reach 400 or more. The exemption of Boston in this particular has now cor deaths by small-pox reached 192; while for the six years ending in 1854 the number was

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The New York steam fire engines were tried on Christmas day. The engines propelled themselves from the Novelty Works to the place of trial, about three miles, carrying each about ten men, in 125 minutes. The J. C. Carey threw a two-inch stream 179 feet 10 inches perpendicularly, and a 1½ stream about 25 feet higher. Flaying horizontally she three a 2½ inch stream 209 feet. At her highest speed she discharged upwards of 1,200 gallons per minute. The J. G. Storm, a new engine, when first tried, threw a 1½ stream 171 feet perpendicularly.

The Appens Parson —The excitement about the death

feet perpendicularly.

The Aubers Prison.—The excitement about the death of the negro convict Moore has subsided, and it now appears that the outery was raised to injure Mr. Inspector Rhodes, who happens to be a democrat. After New Year's the republicans have a majority of inspectors of State prisons, and they intend to urge upon them to make a clean brush of all the democratic officers of the prisons, and fill their places with republicans. If they should happen to get inexperienced officers, and anything should happen in consequence thereof, we shall find they will have some excuse suited to the occasion.

The Set Pan's Beneze—The St Pan's Times are

Tue Se Paul's Beinge -The St Paul's Times say the bridge over the river at that place is approaching completion as fast as such a huge structure can approach completion as tast as such a huge structure can approach anything. The huge stone piers, eight in number, are nearly all completed, ready for the immense superstructure of tressel work which is to repose upon them. About a hundred men are regularly employed upon the bridge. But, notwithstanding every effort of the engineer, it is doubtful if it will be finished before May. It will cost, when completed, \$150,000.

PROGRESS IN FLORIDA -A letter received by a gentle recorded by a gentle-man in Montgomery, Ala, from a friend at Fernandina, Florida, says: "Our little town is fast improving. We have eighty-two miles of iron laid on our-road, and the iron is being laid with great rapidity, and everything connected with the Florida railroad is in fine condition. I think in a few months we will have a daily communi-cation with your city by steamers. The subject is greatly

Some three months ago, among a crowd of prisoners sentenced to the Chicago house of correction, were two men, one of whom was sent up for two days, and his yoke-fellow for ninety days. By some inadvertence, these two got mixed up, and the two days' convict was made to serve out the other man's term of three months at stone breaking. The victim of this mistake has seed for damages to the amount of \$10,000.

Arrangements are making to put a line of steamboats on take Erie next summer, between Cleveland and Buffalo, for night travel. The line will be under the anspices of the New York Central and the Michigan Southern railroads. The North Shore line from Detroit is to be revived. The papers printed in the lake region think that it is fully time for conviction to seize the railroad that it is fully time for conviction to seize the railroad nanagers that water carriage for freight and passengers s cheaper than land carriage.

A paper published at Genoa, called *Il Cutotico*, has ap-eared with a deep black border—the mark of mourning enoting the opening of a Vaudois Church in Genoa!